

FUR

To FURBLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.
When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And furbelow the plain discourse. *Prior.*
She was furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 129.

To FURBISH. *v. a.* [from *fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.
It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And furbish new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shak. R. II.*
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xlv. 4.*
Some others who furbish up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general gaol-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not for a farther execution, but a final release. *South's Sermon.*
As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield. *Dryden.*
And led the Latins to the dusty field.
Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And fend him forth again, with furbish'd arms. *Dryden.*

FURBISHER. *n. s.* [from *fourbir*, French, from *furbish*.] One who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *furca*, Latin.] Forkincels; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.
When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do lose their brow-antlers, or lowest furcations next the head. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. iii. c. 9.

FURFUR. *n. s.* [Latin.] Husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [from *furfuraceus*, Latin.] Husky; branny; scaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [from *furieux*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]
1. Mad; phrenetic.
No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furious men and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 9.
2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.
Who can be wife, amaz'd, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shaksp. Macb.*
To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the estridge. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furiosus*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.
Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt furiously. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on furiously to that which of themselves they are inclined. *South's Sermons.*
She heard not half, so furiously she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furiosus*.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [from *friser*, French.] To draw up; to contract.
When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then furl thy sails. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *n. s.* [from *farlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a furlong in round, and that in articulate sounds. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 289.
Coming within a few furlongs of the temple, they passed through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [from *vorloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.
Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them furloughs for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FURMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.
Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the paffies, and furmenty pot. *Tuff. Husb.*

FURNACE. *n. s.* [from *furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.
Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The firing pot is for silver and the furnace for gold. *Prev.*
We have also furnaces of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
The kings of Spain have erected divers furnaces and forges, for the trying and firing of their gold. *Albo.*
Whofo falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace. *Dan.*

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A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,
As one great furnace, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. i.

To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He furnaces
The thick fighs from him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [from *fournir*, French.]
1. To supply with what is necessary.
She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is furnish'd with. *Shaksp. Lear.*
His training such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut. xv.*
Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by sea and land, furnish'd the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
Come, thou stranger, and furnish a table, and feed me of that thou hast ready. *Ecd. xxix. 26.*
I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently furnish him, if he wants to be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for use.
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and furnish'd to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection. *Locke.*
It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private persons that hath furnish'd out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but furnishings. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly furnish'd. Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*
We were led into another great room, furnish'd with old inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish me? *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*
Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have furnish'd out three different sects. *Prior.*
Doubleless the man Jesus Christ is furnish'd with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.
The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

FURNISHER. *n. s.* [from *fournisseur*, French, from *furnish*.] One who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE. *n. s.* [from *fourniture*, Fr. from *furnish*.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.
No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare, and his rich furniture into another world. *South's Sermons.*
There are many noble palaces in Venice: their furniture is not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the hands of the best masters. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with the form and all the furniture of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
Young Clarion, with vaulting lustrous,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his furnitures prepare. *Spenser.*
The duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,
And fit it with such furniture as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours. *Lryd.*

FURRIER. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. s.* [from *fur*, Saxon.]
1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.
Wheat must be sowed above furrow before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Then ploughs for seed the fruitful furrows broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*
Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many furrows since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. s.* [from *furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.
Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow-weeds. *Shaksp.*

To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furrow*, Saxon.]
1. To cut in furrows.
While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*
2. To divide in long hollows. *No*

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No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek. *Suckling.*
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.
There go the ships that furrow out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Wotton.*

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]
1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his furry troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Consisting of fur.
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their furry spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FURTHER. *adj.* [from *fortis*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *fortis*, *furthest*, corrupted from *fortiter*, *fortest*, *pondest*, Saxon. *Forther* is used by Sir Thomas More. See *FOURTH* and *FARTHER*, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]
1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.
What further need have we of witnesses. *Mat. xxvi. 65.*

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *fortis*.] To a greater distance.
And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*

To FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *pondest*, Saxon.]
To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to assist; to help.
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tuff. Husb.*
Could their fond superstition have further'd to great attempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 1.
Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; further not his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8.*
This binds thee then to further my design,
As I am bound by vow to further thine. *Dryden.*

FURTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promotion; advancement; help.
The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the furtherance of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*
Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances of direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*
For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh furtherance of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*
Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted furtherance? *Shak. Henry VI.*
If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design, but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. *Till.*

FURTHERER. *n. s.* [from *further*.] Promoter; advancer.
That earnest favourer and furtherer of God's true religion, that faithful servitor to his prince and country. *Alcham.*

FURTHERMORE. [from *further* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.
This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shaksp.*

FURTIVE. *adj.* [from *furtivus*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.
Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *n. s.* [from *furunculus*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule.
A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

FURY. *n. s.* [from *furor*, Latin; *furor*, French.]
1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.
I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*
He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine fury inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. *Stidney*, b. ii.

A fubil, that had number'd in the world
The fun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic fury few'd the work. *Shaksp. Othello.*
Greater than human kind the mortal'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Zen.*

[From *furia*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.
The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a fury to torment my foul. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

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It was the most proper place for a fury to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FURZE. *n. s.* [from *fur*, Saxon.] Gorse; goss.
The whole plant is very thorny: the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few years. *Mitler.*
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and furze, the turf and the cole. *Tuff. Husb.*
For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tams, and the better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
From hence uncertain seasons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the furzes. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
Wide through the furzy field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [from *fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or obscuring. *Di.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSÉE. *n. s.* [from *fuseau*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the fusee, and that by the motion of the spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This is more properly written *fusil*.
FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is that which makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harri.*

FUSÉE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fusile*.] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.
Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially fusible ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fusibile*.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.
The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at least a fusibility, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use. *Watson's Architecture.*
The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and malleableness. *Locke.*

FUSIL. *adj.* [from *fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.
The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.
Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of fusil marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.
Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a fusil sea. *Phillips.*

FUSIL. *n. s.* [from *fusil*, French.]
1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.
Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle, in the ancient coat of Mountagus, argent three fusils in fesse gulcs. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

FUSILIER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION. *n. s.* [from *fusio*, Latin; *fusio*, French.]
1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.
Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fuage, except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

FUSS. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; 'a bustle. *Enl*